DETERMINANTS OF INTERNATIONAL TOURISM FLOWS INTO KENYA:

CASE STUDY OF THE UNITED KINGDOM (UK)

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ABSTRACT

This study basically entails an assessment of the determinants of international tourism demand in Kenya.

First, the study covers the background of the study, statement of the problem, the main objectives, as well as significance.

In the next section, our study analyzes past studies regarding the determinants of international tourism demand in Kenya. The study mainly captures tourists' inflows from the UK. We built our analysis on past empirical studies.

Our study also contains the research methodology employed for analyzing the data. This entails the model specification and description of the variables, data and data sources.

The fourth chapter is based on data analysis and interpretation of the empirical results. This section elicits the influence of each variable on the number of UK tourist flows in Kenya. The final chapter presents the conclusions and emerging policy implications.
Abstract

The main objective of this study was to analyze the impact of external debt on economic growth. The study employed Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) methodology in order to analyze the impact of external debt on economic growth because it's the most straightforward model used in regression analysis and the results are easier to interpret. From the findings of the study exports was found to have a high degree of multicollinearity with the dependent variable and was therefore excluded from the model. The OLS regression model shows that there's a positive relationship between real GDP and the other macroeconomic variables: government expenditure, external debt stock and investment. However FDI was found to be statistically not significant and therefore will not affect real GDP for the case of Kenya. The level of investment is most critical and therefore policy makers need to create a conducive environment for investment. Similarly government expenditure should increase to promote investment in line with Keynesian theory. Finally domestic financing may not be supplemented by external borrowing. Hence policy makers should view external borrowing as a possible source of economic growth but should be weary of unsustainable debt levels.
IMPACTS OF MINIMUM WAGES ON FORMAL EMPLOYMENT IN KENYA

BY:

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REGISTRATION NUMBER: X75/28277/2009

Project submitted to the School of Economics, University of Nairobi, in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of Bachelor of Economics and Statistics.

SUBMITTED TO: MR L.M. AWITI
Abstract
This paper examines the performance of minimum wage legislation in Kenya, both in terms of its coverage and enforcement as well as in terms of their associations with wages and employment. My findings based on the 2002-2011 labor force data—the last labor force survey available—indicate that minimum wages were better enforced and had stronger effects in the urban areas than in the agriculture industry. More specifically, my results suggest that:

(i) compliance rates are higher in urban areas,

(ii) minimum wages are positively associated with wages of unskilled workers and women in urban areas, while no such relationship is found for workers in agriculture,

(iii) Higher minimum wages are associated with a lower share of workers in formal activities in a given occupation and location. Our estimates indicate that a 10 percent point increase in the minimum to median wage ratio could be associated with a decline in the share of formal employment of between 1.2-5.6 percentage points—and an increase of between 2.7-5.9 points in the share of self-employment.
EFFECT OF DEPENDENCE ON OIL IMPORTATION ON THE KENYAN ECONOMY

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ABSTRACT

This research paper investigates the effect of dependence on oil importation on the Kenyan economy. This research was conducted with reference to secondary sources of data from 1981 to 2000. GDP per capita was used to represent the economy with an interest on how the following factors affect it; total petroleum demanded stock of automobiles, inflation rate and price of oil/petroleum products.

By running a regression and other specific tests this study noted that there exists a positive relationship between total petroleum demanded, stock of automobiles and GDP per capita. Inflation rates and price of oil/petroleum products have a negative relationship with GDP per capita. This study therefore recommends that the government and the other parties involved in the petroleum sector should ensure that a favorable petroleum inflow is maintained as well as price controls of oil/petroleum products because greatly varying price changes might have a big effect on the economy like it happened in 1973-1974.
Abstract

This paper investigates the role of foreign direct investment (FDI) on Economic Growth in Gucha district. The objective of this paper is to assess the impact of FDI on Economic Growth. The paper employed multiple regression models to determine the impact of some external or macro variables on the gross domestic product (GDP) proxy for economic growth in Kenya. The paper used time series data to ascertain the inflow of FDI to the Kenyan economy and its implications on economic growth. The study found that FDI has the potential to positively impact upon the economy and the multiple regression results also revealed that foreign aid has a positive impact on GDP. The study concluded that FDI induces the inflow of capital, technical know-how, managerial capacity which can stimulate domestic investment and accelerate the pace of economic growth. Considering the crucial role of FDI, the paper recommended the need for maintaining a steady economic growth and low inflation, increased investment in human capital development and increased national savings and investments among others.
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Reg. number: X75/27494/2009

Course: RESEARCH PAPER

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Topic: - The Economic cost of Road traffic accidents in Kenya

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Abstract

Kenya Police Traffic Department, in its annual report states that the total traffic accidents increased by 0.4 % with a total of 7,895 accidents recorded in 2010 as compared to 7,862 in 2009. Among these were 2213 fatal accidents which resulted in 2570 fatalities.

The cumulative costs to the country, generally, and the families of victims, specifically, must be immense considering that many accident victims are active and economically productive lives.

Those maimed require costly long term care both in hospital and at home.

But one fact is indisputable. Road accidents are costing Kenya huge sums each year, nearly equivalent to double all overseas development assistance.

Apart from the humanitarian aspect of reducing road deaths and injuries in Kenya, a strong case can be made for reducing road accident deaths on economic grounds alone, as they consume massive financial resources that the country can ill afford to lose.

But road traffic crashes and injuries are preventable.

In high-income countries, an established set of interventions have contributed to significant reductions in the incidence and impact of road traffic injuries.

These include the enforcement of legislation to control speed and alcohol consumption, mandating the use of seatbelts and crash helmets, and the safer design and use of roads and vehicles.